Uganda - Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006

Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
UGA-UBOS-UNHS-2005-v1.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
- v1.2: Edited data, second version, for internal use only.

PRODUCTION DATE
2006-11

Overview

ABSTRACT
Household surveys have provided valuable information for the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and other development frameworks in Uganda. Monitoring the performance of the plan and outcome of these interventions is critical to the whole evaluation of the progress made and challenges that require remedies. Over the years, household surveys have mainly aimed at addressing data gaps and demands that characterized the pre-UBOS era. To a large extent, these have been addressed through the provision of baseline information on a number of indicators. However, there are still data gaps in the agriculture sector which is a key component of the country's economy and a key determinant of the performance of our economy. Reliable data has eluded this important sector of the economy and current efforts to provide up-to-date baseline data have not yielded any success. Given the importance of agricultural sector in the national economy, an agricultural module alongside the socioeconomic module was proposed as a core module for the planned Uganda National Household Survey 2005/06. The last time an agricultural module was undertaken as a module was in the UNHS 1999/2000. From that survey, a number of lessons were learned which now require careful considerations. A strategic decision will have to be made to decide on how to record frequently harvested crops like Bananas (Matooke), cassava and Sweet potatoes. In addition, estimates of areas were based on both the respondent's and interviewers estimate. This time round, area estimate will be measured using the Geographical Positioning System (GPS). Hence additional GPS Units have been procured to cater for all the interviewers. In addition, the experiences gained from the Pilot Census of Agriculture (PCA) would be an important resource in the preparation and design phase of the survey instruments. It should also be noted that with the exception of a few indicators, previous household surveys have provided baseline information without regular monitoring of the same indicators over time. Important government programmes need to be monitored regularly to guide policy makers and other users of the information. This calls for an inclusion of some indicators that have baseline data so that trends could be built to guide/inform future decisions.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
The following were the units of analysis;

- Household

- Community

Scope

NOTES
1.The Agricultural module:It covered the household crop farming enterprise particulars with emphasis on land, crop area, inputs, outputs and other allied characteristics and gave a deeper insight into factors affecting farm incomes. 2. The Socio-economic module: It covered household characteristics including education and literacy, the overall health status, health seeking behavior of household members, malaria, fever and disability, activity status of household members, wage employment, enterprise activities, transfers and household incomes, housing conditions assets, loans, household

expenditure, welfare indicators and household shocks. 3. Community: This icluded information related to community access to facilities, community services and other amenities, economic infrastructure, agriculture and markets, education and health infrastructure and agricultural technologies. 4. Price module: This included information about standard equivalents of non standard units through weighing items sold in markets. 5. The Qualitative Module: The objectives of the Qualitative module were to: Improve the analysis and interpretation of the findings, Collect information that could be used to explain the changes in poverty levels as measured by quantitative findings, Link measurement of poverty with qualitative assessments of poverty, Improve the measurement of impact of policy interventions and to Validate, complement and explain the findings of the quantitative study.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
ECONOMICS [1]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT [3]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
TRADE, INDUSTRY AND MARKETS [2]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

KEYWORDS
ECONOMICS [1], TRADE, INDUSTRY AND MARKETS [3], LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT [2]

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
The Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006 covered all the districts in Uganda.

UNIVERSE
The survey covered a sample of household members in each district.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Uganda Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Economic Policy Research Centre	Makerere University	Research and Analysis
Population Secretrariat	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Design of Instruments
World Bank		Design of Instruments

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Uganda Bureau of Statistics	UBOS	
Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, Second Economic Financial Management Project	EFMP II	
World Bank	WB	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Uganda Bureau of Statistics	UBOS	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Documentation of the survey

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2009-11

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 1.1 (November 2009): This version is identical to version 1.0, except for the section on Disclaimer and Copyright which was updated.

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-UGA-UBOS-UNHS-2005-v1.0

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A two stage sampling design was used to draw the sample. At the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were drawn with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), and at the second stage, households which are the Ultimate Sampling Units, were drawn using Simple Random Sampling (SRS). The sample of EAs for the UNHS 2005/06 was selected using the Uganda Population and Housing Census Frame for 2002. Initially, a total of 600 Enumeration Areas (EAs) was selected. These EAs were allocated to each region on the basis of the population size of the region. However, in the Northern region, the number of EAs drawn was doubled. The extra EAs were to be held in reserve to allow for EA attrition due to insecurity. After this sample was drawn, it was realized that the sample size in 10 districts needed to be increased to about 30 EAs in each district to have an adequate sample size for separate analysis. These extra EAs were selected using an inter-penetrating sampling method which led to drawing an extra 153 EAs. Moreover, because a considerable proportion of the population in the North was in Internally Displaced People (IDPs) camps, this was treated as a separate selection stratum and an additional sample of 30 EAs was drawn from the IDPs. Thus, a total of 783 EAs representing both the general household population and displaced population was selected for the UNHS 2005/06.

Weighting

Weights varaibles named 'mult' exist in the 'asec1b' and 'csec1' datasets. Also the 'hsec1b' dataset contains a weighting variable named 'hmult'. Please note that weights have not been applied to data. Users who need weighting are adviced to re-export the the to an appropriate Statistical package, merge the datasets then do the weighting.

Details of the weighting are provided in the 'Estimation procedure and calculation of weights/multipliers document'.

Questionnaires

Overview

Five types of questionnaires were administered, namely; socio-economic survey questionnaire, agriculture questionnaire, community questionnaire, price questionnaire and crop harvest cards. The Socio-economic questionnaire collected information on household characteristics including education and literacy, the overall health status, health seeking behavior of household members, malaria, fever and disability, activity status of household members, wage employment, enterprise activities, transfers and household incomes, housing conditions assets, loans, household expenditure, welfare indicators and household shocks. The Agricultural module covered the household crop farming enterprise particulars with emphasis on land, crop area, inputs, outputs and other allied characteristics. The Community Survey questionnaire collected information about the community (LC1). The information related to community access to facilities, community services and other amenities, economic infrastructure, agriculture and markets, education and health infrastructure and agricultural technologies. The Price questioonaire was administered to provide standard equivalents of non standard units through weighing items sold in markets. It was used to collect the different local prices and the non standard units which in many cases are used in selling various items. A crop card was administered to all sampled households with an agricultural activity. Respondents were requested to record all harvests from own produce.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2005-05-01	2005-10-01	1st Visit
2005-11-01	2006-04-03	2nd Visit

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2004-06		Agriculture second season
2005-01		Agriculture first season

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Uganda Bureau of Statistics	UBOS	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

SUPERVISION

A centralized approach to data collection was used and comprised of 15 field teams. Each team consisted of one Supervisor, one Editor, 4 Enumerators and one Driver. Fieldwork was undertaken with the use of mobile field teams whereby work was programmed from the headquarters to all the sampled areas. There are four statistical regions, and the teams were recruited based on the languages mostly used in each region. In total, there were 15 Supervisors, 15 Editors, 60 Enumerators, 4 Regional Supervisors, 4 Senior Supervisors and 15 Drivers.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Double entry was done to take care of data entry errors. Interactive data cleaning and secondary editing was done. All these processes were done using CSPro (Census Survey Processing Data Entry application). To ensure good quality of data, a system of double entry was used. A manual system of editing questionnaires was set-up in June 2005 and two office editors were recruited to further assess the consistency of the data collected. A computer program (hot-deck scrutiny) for verification and validation was developed and operated during data processing. Range and consistency checks were included in the data-entry program that was developed in CSPro. More intensive and thorough checks were carried out using MS-ACCESS by the processing team.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

The estimates were derived from a scientifically selected sample and analysis of survey data was undertaken at national, regional and rural-urban levels. Sampling Errors (SE) and Coefficients of Variations (CVs) of some of the variables have been presented in Appendices of the Socio-Economic Report and Agricultural Module Reports to show the precision levels.

Related Materials

Questionnaires

UNHS 2005/06 Questionnaires

Title	UNHS 2005/06 Questionnaires
Author(s)	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Country	Uganda
Language	English
Filename	Questionnaires.zip

Reports

UNHS 2005/06 Reports

Title	UNHS 2005/06 Reports
Author(s)	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Country	Uganda
Language	English
Filename	Reports.zip

Technical documents

Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006 Study Documentation

Title	Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006 Study Documentation
Filename	StudyDoc.pdf

Other materials

UNHS 2005/06 Homepage

Title	UNHS 2005/06 Homepage
Author(s)	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Country	Uganda
Language	English
Filename	ddi-documentation-english-12.html